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SUPPORT OF NIPPON PLEDGED BY AQUINO IN LUNCHEON SPEECH

Assures Tojo His People Will Not Prove Ungrateful When 'Decisive Time Comes'

(Text of Speeches on Page 3)

"I ask you to accept the assurance that the Filipino people, when the decisive time comes, will not prove ungrateful to their benefactor the Great Japanese Empire."

This was the message given by Benigno S. Aquino, Special Ambassador from the Republic of the Philippines, at the luncheon he and members of his suite gave in honor of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo Friday noon at the Imperial Hotel.

Ambassador Aquino recalled that the Filipino people, having tasted the bitter experience of tyranny under the rule of the Spaniards and then to be disillusioned under American control despite the Washington government's promise of independence, were thrown into confusion when after barely 25 days after the outbreak of the war Manila fell notwithstanding the much-vaunted American superiority. But in the midst of this disorientation on the part of the Filipino people, he said, came the cables of reassurance of the text of Prime Minister Tojo's speech before the Imperial Diet on January 21, 1942 when he declared: "Japan will gladly grant the Philippines its independence so long as it cooperates and recognizes Japan's program of establishing a Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Progress Is Cited

This address, Ambassador Aquino said, can properly be said "to have been the key" that convinced the Filipino leaders who were then in Manila to render their open support and determined cooperation to the Imperial Japanese Forces of Occupation. As a result, he said, within two days after the Prime Minister's speech, the Philippine Executive Commission was formed and a few months later the provincial and municipal governments were reorganized throughout almost the whole of Luzon.

Ambassador Aquino recalled also that Prime Minister Tojo's visit to the Philippines last year produced such a wholesome effect on the Filipino people that within a few months the return to normalcy in the Philippines which had been postulated as a condition for the realization of the aspirations of the Filipino people "must have been fulfilled for otherwise there would have been no justification for the prompt recognition of the Independence proclaimed on the 14th of October last year."

"This support and recognition of our independence," Ambassador Aquino said, "has placed us under a heavy debt of gratitude to Japan, an immense and inestimable debt because it arose from the dignification of our race and the elevation of our nation to the concert of free states."

Tojo Responds

In his response, Prime Minister Tojo declared that "Nippon and the Philippines are bosom friends and sworn colleagues, through whose veins flows the common and identical blood of Orientals," adding that "they are motivated by the same zeal and ardor, and pledged to the same aspiration of building in Greater East Asia a new order based on the Oriental conception of morality, justice, and righteousness and contributing thereby to the establishment of true and lasting world peace."

Regarding the Special Mission's scheduled visit to Manchoukuo, Prime Minister Tojo described Manchoukuo as the "pioneer nation among the younger nations of Greater East Asia" whose brilliant advancement and progress made within the short time after her independence "are indeed almost incredible." He said he was more than convinced that there would be much of interest and value to the Special Mission in the visit to Manchoukuo for the formulation of future plans and policies for the Philippines.

Work on Normandie Stopped

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Reconstruction work on the former French liner, Normandie, in the United States has now been suspended, a New York dispatch disclosed today.

No reasons were given officially but shipping circles assume that the U.S. Navy Department is now convinced that manpower could be used for better purposes elsewhere.

Foe Raiders Attack Pope's Summer Home; Two Villas Damaged

Special

LISBON, April 28.—The papal summer residence of Castel Gandolfo was again attacked by anti-Axis planes on Sunday and Monday, it was officially announced by the Vatican on Wednesday. Villa Torlonia and Villa de Drago were damaged.

ANTI-AXIS IS SPLIT ON SWEDISH ISSUE

U.S. and Britain Not Agreed on Stand to Be Taken—Another Note Seen Certain

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—The attitude to be adopted toward Sweden by the Anglo-Americans is not only the subject of controversy between the United States and Britain but apparently also within government circles in the United States. Indications, however, are that another note will certainly be handed Sweden shortly by the Anglo-Americans. Its contents obviously have not been fixed as yet.

Swedish correspondents in London agree that the obstinate attitude of the United States has caused a painful surprise in Britain. The Dagens Nyheter correspondent, for instance, declared that the British Ministry for Economic Welfare states on enquiry that it was untrue, as it was said in the United States, that Sweden had broken secret agreements with the Anglo-Americans. British quarters also considered it necessary to continue negotiations but if possible not in public.

Meanwhile, the New York correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen reported that there were serious differences of opinion within the United States Government. He said that the man who particularly worked against Sweden was the Commander-in-Chief of the American air force in Europe, General Carl Spaatz. The correspondent stated that this was revealed by Leon Henderson in one of his recent broadcasts and that Cordell Hull had stood up against this tendency for a considerable time but that the state department was being maneuvered more and more into a corner by the military. He said that this was the case especially after United States military circles succeeded in enticing Edward Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, in their camp.

U.S. Military Demands Reprisal

The Stockholm Tidningen correspondent declared that in view of the negative attitude of the Swedish people, the United States military quarters were demanding that the government take the sharpest reprisal measures. He quoted the Philadelphia Inquirer as mentioning five kinds of measures possible against Sweden, namely, the blacklisting of all Swedish firms trading with Germany, the exclusion of all Swedish ships from convoy protection, the suspension of oil exports to Sweden, the prohibition of foodstuff exports to Sweden and finally the confiscation of all Swedish property and deposits in the United States.

These American threats, however, are being regarded by the Swedish press with great calm. The only paper to comment on the subject was Thursday's Stockholm Tidningen which said that "we wish to maintain good relations with all foreign powers" but that Sweden also wished to remain neutral and to defend herself. "Hints as regards further action on this matter we must accept with composure, all the more since measures really disagreeable to us could not be taken by the Anglo-Americans without violating the existing agreements," the journal declared. Voicing the determination of the Swedish nation to maintain its staunch stand, the paper concluded, "Whether the Anglo-Americans intend to take note of our present attitude and make us pay for it after the war is not known to us. We must take the risk."

Turks Laud Stand

Special

LISBON, April 28.—The Turkish paper Tasviri Efkjar today highly lauded the Swedish attitude toward the anti-Axis demands concerning a disruption of trade with Germany, according to a dispatch from Istanbul. The paper said that Sweden was the only country that kept her prestige by protesting to London against the measures taken against her by Britain. Another proof of the clear attitude of Sweden was her refusal to accept the anti-Axis demand that she interrupt her commercial relations with the Reich, the paper declared. The journal concluded that by acting in this manner Sweden had secured her international prestige and saved her honor.

YANKS ARE WARNED OF JAPANESE MIGHT BY U.S. FLEET HEAD

King Declares Nippon Able To Wage Strong Battle; Seeks More Aid

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of the Naval Operations, in a speech yesterday warned the American public that the "Japanese are still capable of waging a war of the first magnitude." according to a New York dispatch.

King added, "To defeat the Japanese, I can assure you we will need full anti-Axis fighting strength."

Obviously directed to Chungking which has been clamoring for increased war supplies from the United States he said, "It should be understood that all the air bases which the Japanese have in their occupied territories must be reduced before we can get substantial support to Chungking."

MacArthur Meets Nimitz

Special

LISBON, April 27.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, met Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, recently in Australia regarding future operations in the Pacific of the two commands, according to a Melbourne dispatch quoting the special statement issued by MacArthur's headquarters.

The joint communique said, "General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz conferred regarding future operations in the Pacific of their two commands. Plans were completely integrated so that a maximum of cooperative effort might be exerted against the enemy."

One correspondent said that the conference was held because of the recent elimination of the post of Admiral William Halsey as commander of the South Pacific operations.

Reflecting disharmony between MacArthur and Nimitz, another correspondent declared that the joint announcement by "two senior American commanders in the Pacific should quiet the talk that the army and navy are unable or unwilling to agree on the overall strategy to be employed against the enemy."

20 Ships in Service

Domei

LISBON, April 24.—Altogether 20 warships are enlisted and actively serving in the United States fleet today, declared Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy, and Chief of Naval Operations, in his naval report made public yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

King said that there are now 20 warships serving in the United States navy, but do not include the super-dreadnaughts, Wisconsin and Missouri, which have been launched but not yet in service.

He added that the six ships, South Dakota, Indiana, Massachusetts, Alabama, Iowa and New Jersey which have been planned and launched since the scraping of the naval limitation agreement are actively serving in the navy.

HULL EVASIVE ON BASES

House Naval Committee Recommends Outright Acquisition

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull told correspondents today that any question of permanent arrangements respecting United States bases built on British islands in the Atlantic might better be asked many years hence, says a Washington report.

The House of Representatives' naval committee has recommended the outright acquisition of these bases, but Hull when asked whether the United States should seek permanent possession replied that the question might more properly be referred to the reporters.

Her Majesty Pays Deep Respects To War Dead at Yasukuni Shrine

Bereaved Family Members Honored by Imperial Visit; Tojo and Shimada Attend Function; Sawamoto Thanks Nation for Cooperation

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to visit the Yasukuni Shrine on Friday to pay homage to the Guardian Deities of the Empire enshrined there.

Her Imperial Majesty, attired in white dress and wearing the supplementary decoration of the First Class Order of the Sacred Crown, left the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Friday for Kudan Hill in an informal motorcar cortege. Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Imperial Majesty, and other high officials respectfully followed.

Arriving within the sacred precincts of the Shrine, the Imperial limousine proceeded slowly toward the Inner Sanctuary between rows of the bereaved family members who remained in the capital and who were privileged to greet Her Imperial Majesty at the Shrine compounds. Her Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to acknowledge their humble salutations.

Arriving at the Inner Sanctuary, Her Imperial Majesty was reverently greeted by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, and other high Army, Navy and civil dignitaries.

With Chief Priest Suzuki respectfully leading the way, Her Imperial Majesty graciously proceeded to the ablutory fountain to observe purification rites. Proceeding into the Inner Sanctuary, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to present branches of the sacred tree before the altar and to pay tribute to the heroic Guardian Deities of the State at 10:15 a.m.

Observances over, Her Imperial Majesty left the Shrine for the Imperial Palace while the war-bereaved, assembled in the Shrine precincts, reverently witnessed the departure of Her Imperial Majesty.

Meanwhile, Navy Vice-Minister Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Extraordinary Grand Festival Committee, in a verbal statement made on Thursday, expressed his satisfaction over the successful conclusion of the Festival.

"I am glad," he stated, "that the Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine has been brought to a successful close today, thanks to the generous assistance and cooperation extended to us by all those concerned with the event.

"The latest Festival, held under emergency times, was conducted as solemnly and fittingly as on previous occasions. This was due primarily to the extraordinary collaboration offered by all circles concerned and I take this opportunity to extend my heart-felt gratitude to them.

"While a large majority of the honored war-bereaved have left the capital leaving behind them cordial words of appreciation to those directly concerned with the Festival and also to the citizens of Tokyo Metropolis in general, some of them are still remaining here until April 30. I hereby solicit those concerned to give liberal assistance and care so that the honored family members of the newly-enshrined heroes of the nation may return to their respective native places safely.

"I again avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to those concerned for their unstinted cooperation for the successful consummation of the auspicious event."

FOE CHIEFS SUFFER FROM WAR STRAIN

Increased Grumblings Heard Over Situation in Italy, Burma, Says Daily Mail Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Constant worries and cares are wearing down the leaders of the United States and Britain, declares the Daily Mail correspondent, Don Iddon, in New York, who adds that U.S. Government officials from the President down are irritable and preoccupied and not at all amused by quips from the press.

The correspondent reports as follows:

"The weight of Roosevelt's responsibility and the secrets he dare not share are straining him to the utmost. The President needs another rest and will no doubt take one.

"The Americans are wondering if Churchill also needs a holiday. His standing and prestige dropped several points here as a result of his stubborn attitude in Parliament last week. The United States expected a prettier approach from the British leader but the terrific wear and tear of his job and the agonizing suspense before his troops land are undoubtedly the explanations for his recent bad temper.

"But of the three anti-Axis leaders, Roosevelt is in the most difficult position. He cannot commit the United States to any long-range policy because he himself may be out of power within a year and, in any event, there is absolutely no guarantee that Congress will back his decisions or carry out his plans. Churchill and Stalin are well aware of this and thus are inclined to make their own decisions and make out their own programs.

"It is believed here that Churchill was more anxious to launch an attack against Germany through the Balkans but that America had insisted on a direct invasion from the west and Churchill withdrew his objections but only after prolonged argument. The President, lacking Churchill's military background and experience, is inclined to leave such decisions to his chief-of-staff far more than Churchill.

"Anyway there is deep disappointment here over the lack of progress in Italy and increased mumblings and grumblings concerning the serious situation on the Indo-Burmese border."

STETTINIUS' VISIT DECLARED FAILURE

American Delegates Seen Unable to Bring Into Line Anglo-American Views

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—The visit of U.S. Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius to London, which must now be regarded as concluded, appears to have failed to obtain its principal objective—to bring into line the British-American views—according to information reaching here.

On the contrary, many differences of opinion regarding foreign and political questions were brought to light during the conferences and for this reason British circles consider that the assurances given to the Soviet Union during the course of the talks, that the negotiations were by no means directed against Moscow, were absolutely misplaced.

Regarding the rather important question as to the treatment to be given General Charles de Gaulle of the French Committee of National Liberation, agreement could not be reached at all, according to the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter.

The version now current in London is that negotiations will soon be taken up by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe, with the French General Pierre Koenig to find solutions for the most urgent problems such as could not be achieved by politicians.

To the small nations within the anti-Axis line-up, the visit by Stettinius appears to have been a disappointment, the correspondent further stated, adding that no progress was made, for instance, on the Polish question.

Meanwhile, the Dagens Nyheter correspondent remarked that the demands of the different "exile" governments that they be allowed to send representatives to the consultative European Commission was rejected. Regarding the treatment of neutrals, differences of opinion were most clearly discernible, the correspondent continued. While Britain had given the United States almost a free hand as regards Argentina, a crisis arose over the Spanish problem which could be adjusted only after lengthy negotiations. It is understood that Britain opposed the United States measure which it regarded as too severe.

On the whole, the negotiations by Stettinius were shrouded in mystery—mystery which is most likely due to President Roosevelt's desire not to let anything slip out into public regarding international agreements before the coming presidential elections. This factor, the correspondent pointed out, actually hampered Stettinius in carrying out his negotiations. He had no political authority and therefore was not in a position to decide, as for instance, the United States policy toward Sweden.

For these reasons, the conferences by Stettinius in London are regarded as a forerunner for coming negotiations and that their sole purpose was to clarify to a certain extent the divergent opinions, the correspondent asserted.

FOE PLANE CARRIER HIT OFF MARSHALLS BY OUR SUBMARINE

Two Torpedo-Hits Scored Which Blasted Large Enemy Craft on April 16

An Imperial Japanese submarine attacked large enemy aircraft carriers in the waters east of the Marshall Islands on April 16 and scored two torpedo-hits on one of them, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 2 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2 p.m. April 28

"Our submarine attacked large enemy aircraft carriers in the waters east of the Marshall Group on April 16 and hit one of them with two torpedoes."

Maintaining ever alert vigilance on the enemy's counter-offensive movements, submarines of the Imperial Japanese Navy have been playing the role of unsung heroes in the vast war zone extending from the south to the north, ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, inflicting tremendous losses on the enemy.

During the day time of April 16, a Japanese submarine contacted two large enemy plane-carriers in the waters east of the Marshall Islands and promptly discharged torpedoes and hit one of them with two torpedoes probably sinking it.

In a frantic effort, the enemy forces have been desperately trying to strengthen their bases ever since the landing on Kuezyerin lagoon in the Marshall Group and have been counter-attacking persistently our bases in the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands with their task forces and land-based plane units.

It goes without saying that the large enemy aircraft carrier that was probably sunk by the two-torpedo hits of our gallant submarine was rushing from the Hawaiian area as a reinforcement to the forces in the Marshall Group.

U.S. APPLIES PRESSURE TO ENVOY FROM FINLAND

Procope Prohibited to Give Information to Press or Issue Communiques

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—Indicating that continued United States pressure is being exerted on Finland, a New York dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet said that restrictions had been placed on Finnish Minister to Washington Hjalmar Procope in his relations with the press.

The dispatch said that Minister Procope was no longer allowed to give information to journalists or issue communiques. In the course of a press conference which many people described as his last, he emphasized that it was not Finland but the Soviet Union which broke off the negotiations about an armistice.

The Finnish Minister also declared that the reports about an impending rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Finland were premature.

Von Papen to Berlin

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Baron Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived in Istanbul today en route to Berlin, according to a dispatch received here. It said that Ambassador von Papen conferred in the afternoon with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Meneencoglu, who was also sojourning in Istanbul.

Foe Admits Bombing Of Assam Airfield By Nippon Air Units

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—Japanese Air Units yesterday raided the anti-Axis airfield on the border of Assam Province, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia officially announced today, according to a report from Kandy, Ceylon.

NEW GUINEA ATTACK BEING INTERCEPTED

Imperial Headquarters Says Our Units Crushing Hollandia, Eitape Landings

In a communique issued at 3:30 p.m. Friday, the Imperial Headquarters announced that enemy troops, under the protection of a powerful task force, had started landing near Hollandia and Eitape on New Guinea Island from early on the morning of April 22 and have gradually been increasing their strength.

Imperial Japanese Forces and Air Units in the neighborhood of these sectors intercepted them and are now engaging them in battle, the same communique disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. April 28

"Under the protection of a powerful task force, enemy troops commenced landing in the neighborhood of Hollandia and Eitape on New Guinea Island from the early morning of April 22 and have gradually been strengthening their forces.

"Intercepting them, our troops and Air Units in the vicinity of these areas are now engaging them in battle."

KING AND FRAZER ARRIVE IN LONDON FOR PARLEY

Canadian and New Zealand Premiers Seen Determined Not To Be Led by Britain

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Prime Minister William MacKenzie King of Canada and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand both arrived in London today to attend the Prime Ministers' Conference, according to a London dispatch.

Fraser upon landing in England significantly declared that the "Dominions are not going to be led by any decisions of this conference."

Meanwhile, it is generally expected in London that King at the conference will take the stand against the joint foreign policy dictated by Britain. Such a stand is in consonance with his views repeatedly stressed and which he again underscored recently after the speeches made by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, and Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa.

King protested energetically against any further unification of the foreign political guidance of the Dominions.

The meeting of the Prime Ministers—the first commonwealth conference of the war—is to open on Monday or Tuesday and will last only a few weeks. During their stay, the visiting Prime Ministers will take part in the deliberations of the British Cabinet.

Broadcasting From Britain

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Indicating that the United States is also moving to seize a greater share of broadcasting activity in Europe, it was announced today in London by the Office of War Information that on April 30, the "American Broadcasting Station in Europe" will go on the air for the first time. The station will broadcast from Britain to the countries on the Continent that lie across the English Channel and the North Sea. Programs will be carried on both medium and short waves.

148,425 Yanks Lost

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Another disguised casualty figures were announced today by U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson, according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement revealed that United States army casualties totaled 148,425 which included 25,582 killed, 60,166 wounded, 32,727 missing and 29,950 taken prisoners.

OUR AIR UNITS DOWN 23 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, HIT 8 NEAR IMPHAL

Imperial Headquarters Reveals 12 Transports and 11 Fighters Destroyed

While cooperating in the land battle in the neighborhood of Imphal on April 25 and 26, Imperial Japanese Air Units in the Burma area shot down 12 enemy transport planes including four probables and 11 fighters besides damaging another eight transport planes, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 2:30 p.m. on Friday.

It was also disclosed in the same communique that the Japanese losses were one plane self-blasted and another not yet returned.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m. April 28

"Our Air Units in the Burma area, cooperating in the land battle in the vicinity of Imphal on April 25 and 26, obtained the following war results over the enemy air forces:

"Shot down—12 Transport Planes
(of which four unconfirmed)
11 Fighter Planes.
"Damaged 8 Transport Planes.
"Losses on our side were one plane which self-blasted and another which has not yet returned."

Blast Enemy Position

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 27.—Crack units of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Forces in the Burma area, in full force, appeared over X X on the evening of April 24 and blasted the enemy position at X X, where the enemy have been making a desperate effort to stem the advance of the Japanese land units heading for Imphal.

Defying the furious enemy's anti-aircraft gunfire, a unit of the Japanese Wild Eagles attacked the enemy base on the western side of X X and rained numerous bombs, causing big explosions.

Another Japanese Plane Unit, at the same time, also demolished the enemy artillery positions on the southern and northern sectors of X X and set fire to three places with repeated dive-bombing attacks.

Before returning to their bases safely, the Japanese attackers shot down three enemy P-40 fighter planes (of which one was unconfirmed) and two Douglas DC3 planes in a violent aerial battle.

4,080 Height Occupied
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 27.—In a night attack carried out on April 22, Japanese Units completely occupied the 4,080 Height, 20 kilometers northeast of Imphal, putting 500 enemy troops to rout.

The Japanese Forces are at present locked in terrific engagements with the enemy along the Wukuluiu Road only separated by a distance of five kilometers.

Meanwhile, the enemy forces are continuing persistent counter-attacks against the 4,057 Height 14 kilometers northeast of Imphal, and Height 4,066 four kilometers northeast of the 4,057 Height. On April 25, the enemy concentrated howitzer and trench-mortar gunfire on these hills and then launched vigorous assaults but the crack Japanese Units frustrated every enemy attack, meanwhile carrying out furious onslaughts against enemy positions.

Converge on Daletome
By R. ENDO
Of the Military Press Corps

KALADAN FRONT, April 27.—In hot pursuit of the enemy troops which had been driven back from Kaladan, some of the Japanese Units are steadily converging on Daletome, 30 kilometers north of Paletwa, along the left bank of the Kaladan River, while other Units are steadily driving along the right bank occupying enemy positions one after another.

Meanwhile, units of the Indian National Army have penetrated deep into the routed enemy troops to conduct their special operations with the enemy native troops.

Japanese Take Paletwa
By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, April 26.—Great war results including enemy personnel losses totalling 1,500, were achieved in the period between April 17 and

(Continued on Page 2 Col 2)

Press Comments

Friday, April 28

BOMBING OF GERMANY AND SECOND FRONT

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Will the anti-Axis forces now on the British Isles form a Second Front in the near future? Aside from the question whether the Eastern Front and other European theaters of war are now in a favorable condition for the effecting of the long-anticipated move, the intensified pressures of the anti-Axis Powers upon neutral nations, suspension of privileges enjoyed by diplomats, emergency political measures taken in rapid succession and the reported completion of the assembling of men, aircraft and vessels required for landing operations—all point to a decisive moment in the European War.

In a decisive campaign of such a magnitude, it would be impossible for the anti-Axis forces not to suffer tremendous damage and sacrifices and it is clear that the results will have a far-reaching effect on the strategy and voice of the various members of the anti-Axis camp, notably Britain. Therefore, it stands to reason that the Anglo-American forces should be hoping to make the sacrifices as few and small as possible.

Consequently, the time, place and method of landing should be regarded as depending largely on the Anglo-American prospects of reducing the losses to the minimum. Thus, it may be surmised that the extent of success they will achieve in their present large-scale bombing operations will be the key to the timing and prospects of the landing operations.

What, then, is the Anglo-American air offensive situation? In the first place, they are planning to destroy the communications of the Germans with the rear. But as the German military authorities have pointed out, the European Continent today is criss-crossed with railways, roads, rivers and airways, so that no matter how the Anglo-American air forces should strengthen their bombing operations it is manifestly impossible to destroy them all. Moreover, the Reich Army has the brilliant experience of completely maintaining the supply lines to the Eastern Front despite the terrific bombing of the Soviet air force. Even if part of the network of communications should be destroyed by the enemy air force, the Germans in Western Europe are hardly likely to feel any menace.

In the second place, the Anglo-American forces are still carrying on their systematic bombing of the German munition plants and planning to destroy the fighter units of the Luftwaffe. The sharp increase in the number of planes engaged and the volume of bombs dropped is not a matter to be taken lightly, but the skilled dispersion of the munition plants and the gallantry of the Luftwaffe are frustrating the Anglo-American plans. The experience of the past several months shows that not much can be expected of the air operations against Germany in the way of paving the way for the Second Front. Even the anti-Axis European strategy air command in one of its communiques has moaned that it has far from accomplished the task of destroying the German air force.

Thus, the intensified Anglo-American bombing operations against Germany cannot be regarded necessarily as preliminary to the formation of a Second Front. But racked by impatience and fretful of delay, the United States and Britain are most likely to continue their costly air raids. But if they should at last undertake the formation of the Second Front, they would find the strategic difficulties only the greater and the unfavorable effect on the morale of their officers and men, serious. They can certainly not expect any landing operations attended with small sacrifice. Even if they should succeed in carrying out the reckless landing, they would merely be falling easy prey to the powerful defense lines built by the Germans throughout the Continent, as the Reich military authorities are declaring.

Our Air Units Down 23 Enemy Aircraft, Hit 8 Near Imphal

(Continued From Page 1)

20 by the Japanese Units operating in the Buthidaung and Kaladan Valley areas.

The Japanese Forces in the Buthidaung area, despite their numerical inferiority, launched daring flanking operations against the enemy across the Mayu River on April 17 and also attacked powerful enemy units sent from the north to the XX sector, by employing masterly "bleeding" tactics.

Meanwhile, their comrade units operating in the Kaladan Valley area occupied Paletwa, an important enemy stronghold on April 20 after smashing the enemy troops in the sector between the Kaladan and Bhee Rivers. After reducing Paletwa, they have been driving fast toward the border rapidly catching up with the enemy remnants.

The composite war results scored by these Japanese Units in the period between April 17 and 20 are as follows:

Personnel losses dealt the enemy	1,500
War trophies	
Automatic gun	1
Light machine-guns	5
Hand-grenades	200
Motor-trucks	4
Ammunition	200,000 rounds
Destroyed or set ablaze	
Light armored-cars	9
Fuel and ammunition dump	1

PASSES EXTENSION OF BILL

U.S. Senate Approves Prolongation Of Lend-Lease Act to 1 Year

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—The bill for the one-year extension of the Lend-Lease Act which was recently submitted to the Senate from the Lower House was unanimously passed today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and presented to the plenary session of the Senate, according to a Washington dispatch.

During the opening debate on the bill which lasted only one day, Leo T. Crowley, director of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, emphasized the necessity of the extension and particularly explained the aid extended to the Soviet Union under the Act.

He stated that up to March of this year, the United States had supplied the Soviet Union arms and supplies amounting to $4,727,000,000 which included 8,800 planes, 5,200 tanks and tank destroyers, 7,000,000 pairs of army shoes, 2,600,000 tons of foodstuffs, 13,000 tons of seeds, 185,000 trucks, 35,000 jeeps, 350,000 tons of rails, wheels and axles, and 275,000 pieces of field telephones.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 27

In the Sebastopol area, the Soviets again carried out yesterday vain thrusts of local importance only. The battle-plane formation under the command of Major Frank during April 12 and 26 destroyed in combats over the Crimea 106 enemy planes and 28 enemy machines on the ground.

At the lower Dnjestr, the Soviets continued their attacks but all attempts at breaking through were foiled with the enemy suffering serious casualties. Luftwaffe formations effectively joined in the fighting.

North of Jassy, the Soviets started an attack with strong forces which, however, was frustrated by the stubborn resistance of the German and Rumanian troops and breaches of local importance were sealed off.

In the Nettuno landing head, our thrusts of local importance yielded an improvement of positions and the enemy counter-thrust remained ineffective. From the Southern Front, shock troop activity is reported from both sides.

On the night of April 24, repeated violent engagements took place between our light naval forces and enemy destroyers, torpedo-boats and fighter bombers in the waters north of Elba. Three enemy torpedo-boats were sunk, two by military ferries of the naval command while two enemy planes were downed.

The island of Mljet in the Adriatic Sea was cleared from the Communist bands after hard fighting.

American bombers penetrated the Brunswick area yesterday and indiscriminately dropped their bombs through a dense layer of clouds which, however, caused minor damage only. Some eight enemy planes were downed despite adverse weather conditions.

Last night some enemy raiders penetrated central and northern Germany. British bomber formations carried out a terror raid against the Ruhr district and against southwesten Germany causing some damage and casualties particularly in Essen and Schweinfurth. Our anti-aircraft guns destroyed 41 enemy four-engined bombers.

Our torpedo-boats on the night of April 25 met a formation of British cruisers and destroyers west of the Gulf of St. Malo and in the violent battle the enemy suffered serious damage from torpedo and artillery hits. Only one of our torpedo-boats was lost.

Our heavy bomber formations continued raids against ship concentrations on the British southern coast with good result last night.

Casey Hits Propaganda

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 27.—Broadcasting on the food situation in India recently after two months as Governor of Bengal, Richard Casey, rebuked those who for political ends, frightened the people into fearing the recurrence of famine and who exhorted them not to sell to the Government new rice surplus which the people needed, according to the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Calcutta. Casey declared that such a propaganda inevitably led to nervousness among the rice growers and will be harmful to the population.

CHUNGKING PRICES UP BY 200 TIMES

Chiang Spokesman Admits Enormous Skyrocketing; Says Price Control Ineffective

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 28.—Prices in Chungking-controlled areas last December were up 200 times those of pre-war days, Dr. C. H. Chang, Councillor of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking Regime, declared at a press conference with foreign correspondents recently.

The general price indices for January, February and March of this year were 208, 230 and 300 respectively. The increase for March was particularly high. This was due to the fact that prices of many commodities were readjusted during the month of March—some prices were doubled and most raised about 50 to 60 per cent.

From the looks of this, the Chungking Regime's attempt to stave rising prices has failed to accomplish its purpose. To a certain extent, the Regime itself admits that the results of price control are less satisfactory than "we would hope them to be." Therefore, Dr. Chang said, Chungking authorities are now devising new measures for more effective control.

Regarding this situation, Dr. Chang declared that no figures could be given. "Such figures are periodically published in many countries," he stated, "but our policy is not to reveal them for the duration of the war and we have not revealed any such figures since the war started."

Chungking Is Ired

Special

LISBON, April 26.—Reflecting Chungking's dissatisfaction with the aid received from the United States and Britain, a Chungking spokesman told foreign news correspondents at a press conference today that "Chungking's contributions to the anti-Axis cause deserve more consideration of her needs from her Allies than what she is getting now," according to a report received here.

Admitting the regime's severe plight, the spokesman said that Chungking was contemplating more positive action both in the military and economic fields, but that rising prices, which in March hit a level 300 times that which was prevailing in 1930, were making the regime's war efforts difficult.

Manifesting Chungking's displeasure over the commentaries, particularly by American writers such as the New York Times' military critic, Hanson Baldwin, discrediting Chungking's war potential, the spokesman said that but for Chungking's fighting in the initial stages "the world today would present a different picture."

Meanwhile, an Associated Press correspondent cable, regarding the demand of the foreign scribes who asked the Chungking government to expedite their promised tour to the Communist area, drew a sharp reply from Chiang Kai-shek, which was read by Liang Han-chao, Minister of Information, during the press conference.

Chiang declared, "You certainly be allowed to go, but the date will be determined by the government. You are requested not to press the matter."

The foreign correspondents in Chungking are most skeptical and even cynical about the prospects for the journey. Previous dispatches have indicated that Chungking is unwilling to permit foreign correspondents to visit the Communist area because it is feared that it would reveal the serious difficulties existing between Chungking and the Chinese Communists.

The Chungking spokesman at today's conference also confirmed the Chungking government's decision to postpone the dispatching of students abroad for the duration of the war, with the explanation that the manpower shortage was responsible.

It is recalled that university authorities in the United States have been particularly critical of Chungking's recent decision to exercise "thought control" over Chungking students abroad as being "undemocratic."

La Prensa Suspended

Special

LISBON, April 28.—A five-day publication ban was placed on Argentina's largest daily, La Prensa, by orders from President Edelmiro Farrell on the ground that the paper had tenaciously criticized the Buenos Aires sanitary services, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Swiss Territory Violated

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Swiss sovereignty was once again violated last night by planes whose nationality could not be ascertained, it was announced today, according to a Berne dispatch. The planes crossed the northern districts of Switzerland.

Juvenile Morale in America Sinks Lower When Seattle Police Arrest 'Wolf Packs'

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Americans were further startled by the degrading morale of the American youth when a group of youths calling themselves the "Wolf Packs" which committed shameful orgies was uncovered by Sheriff Harlan Callahan of Seattle, it is reported from Seattle.

The "Wolf Packs" is composed of more than 75 young men and boys which also admitted young girls for membership on the condition that they permit intimacies with all male organizations.

Captain Jack Best of the Sheriff's office said that many of the youngsters were about to be inducted into the armed services and they said they were "having one last fling" with no regard for law, order or decency.

Sheriff Callahan declared that as a result of the investigation of two federal housing projects near Seattle, 100 young persons most of them brought there from the Midwest to work in the war industry plants were forced to vacate as a result of the discovery of a series of wild orgies found among them.

The Seattle report disclosed that one pretty 17-year-old brunette told the police she had joined the "Wolf Packs" in January and had been intimate with 13 members.

Fifteen young men arrested thus far have been charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors and several older men and women arrested were charged for furnishing liquor to the minors.

RAIDS CANNOT STOP REICH WAR OUTPUT

Plants Operate Briskly—German Troops Confident as 2nd Front Is Imminent

By RYOSUKE HONDA

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—Warring Germany, occupied France, and neutral Spain and Portugal rolled past my gaze as I traveled from Berlin to Lisbon viewing their dynamic, pulsating life at a time when war clouds of the Second Front were massing in the west. I had been ordered to proceed to Lisbon after serving two years at my post in Berlin. En route I gleaned many a striking contrast of these respective countries amidst a world at war.

It really requires untold trouble and labor to travel abroad from Berlin under the present menace of enemy air raids. The Portuguese Consulate in Berlin to which I applied for a visa was burnt down twice as a result of enemy air raids, and each time I had to rewrite my application as well as search for the Consulate's new location.

Two weeks before my departure, my lodging-place was also partially burnt down, and it took me several days to transfer my belongings to a safer place. It was, indeed, a great relief when with one suitcase and one knapsack in hand, I boarded a train for Paris at a certain station, the roof of which had been blown away by a bomb.

Contrary to the general belief that the Ruhr and Rhine valleys must have been laid waste as a result of successive enemy air raids since last year, I noticed from my train that although places here and there bear marks of bomb craters, factories everywhere appeared to be briskly operated with heavy smoke pouring out from their smokestacks.

The fact that anti-Axis air forces are again carrying repeated air raids against these districts not only indicates how seriously intent they are at destroying German production centers, but also shows that their previous air raids had failed to achieve the desired results.

I received the impression that the German factories in the Saar Basin especially remain intact and are being briskly operated more than ever.

As for Paris, I observed that this city is livelier than it was last year and the year before that. German soldiers walked the streets of Paris with a serene air of confidence. It was, indeed, greatly reassuring to see German officers and men upon whom rest the responsibility of defending western Europe, bearing a cheerful look even in the face of the imminent decisive battle.

To me, who had just come out from the center of a war-torn area, Spain and Portugal where electric lights shine brightly and where shopping can be done without ration tickets, seemed like a veritable dreamland.

However, even these neutral countries have many troubles. Being none too self-sufficient, they are being steadily weakened by anti-Axis pressure. Nevertheless, knowing full well the bitter lessons which other small countries have learned to their great regret as a result of their careless participation in the current war, these two countries are trying their utmost to remain neutral and thereby avoid the havoc of war.

As I think of the German people with whom I lived for many years, I feel strongly that their indomitable, persevering spirit which is a peculiar characteristic of the German nation, will serve as a key to their victory.

Lindbergh in Hawaii

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—Charles A. Lindbergh arrived in Hawaii as a civilian technical representative of a certain American aircraft manufacturing company reportedly for the purpose of collecting information regarding the battle records of airplanes on the Pacific Front, according to a dispatch from Pearl Harbor.

BRITAIN, U.S. VYING FOR AIR MONOPOLY

Portuguese Post-War Interests Forgotten in London Parley Which Ignores Minor States

Special

LISBON, April 23.—The discussion on post-war air traffic between England and the United States is closely being watched in Lisbon, reports a Transocean correspondent.

He writes that only a short while ago Portugal had set forth the claim to share in air traffic after the war and leading shipping companies have already formed working corporation with considerable investments. This new organ is now studying plans for national air traffic between the mother country and its colonies to be initiated after the war.

He points out that interested quarters have expressed regret that possible decisions about the spheres of interest that might have been reached during the course of the London discussions between U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle and Lord Beaverbrook have not yet been published.

The only essential fact known about the discussions have been announced by the air correspondent of the Daily Telegraph who classified the concessions which Britain had to make to the United States into these two possibilities. Firstly, the United States is privileged to use air bases in certain parts of the British Empire, particularly in Africa, and secondly, spheres of interest have been created and South America and Chungking have been added to the United States sphere.

The correspondent pointed out that quarters which are interested in Portuguese air traffic are somewhat annoyed that in the official report on the London Air Conference, participation of small colonial Powers in post-war air traffic have not been promised.

Although it is believed that the British would always defend Portguese interests in this matter, at the same time it is true that the United States would ruthlessly bring forth her claims for air traffic monopoly.

In this connection, it referred to the advertizing campaign by the United States in Portugal which, under present circumstances, could only be for the purpose of making the Portuguese see for themselves the superiority of American air services.

EGYPT HIT BY EPIDEMIC

Malaria, Poverty, Famine Prevailing In Kena and Asyut

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Malaria together with the poverty and famine caused the distressing situation in the Egyptian areas of Kena and Asyut, Radio Beirut stated today commenting on the grave extent of the Egyptian tragedy.

The radio referred to statements issued by doctors that the huge number of deaths were due to the coincidence of these two elements.

It is a paradox that there should be such poverty in Egypt, the radio announcement emphasized, where a huge gap exists between the poor and rich. No other country exists where the privileged few are allowed to live in such luxury at the expense of millions as is the case in Egypt.

Illness Confines Knox

Special

LISBON, April 27.—"Gastro-intestinal upset complicated with dizziness" has caused Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to be confined at home, it was announced today by the U.S. Navy Department according to a Washington dispatch. The announcement said that Knox became ill while attending the funeral of his business partner, J. A. Muehling, in Manchester, New Hampshire, last week. Upon his return to Washington, his physician directed Knox to cancel all appointments "for the time being" and to remain at home.

BIDDLE TAKES OVER STRIKING U.S. PLANT

Soldiers Bodily Eject Montgomery Ward's Chairman When He Refuses to Comply

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Francis Biddle, U.S. Attorney-General, today assumed personal control of the Montgomery Ward plant, one of the largest mail-order department stores in the world, where a strike has continued for more than two weeks, according to a Chicago report.

He has called an immediate conference of Government officials to consider the operation of the plant, the report added.

Meanwhile, two soldiers of the army detail which seized the company today forcibly ejected Sewell Avery, 69-year-old company chairman, for overriding authority. The troops carried Avery bodily out of the administration building.

Comments on Incident

Commenting on the incident, Biddle said, "The ejection of the uncompromising foe of government procedure invoked after a labor dispute was ordered following Avery's refusal to cooperate with the government officials who have taken charge."

Outlining to reporters the dramatic occurrences preceding Avery's ejection, Biddle declared that the Government was in possession and intended to remain in possession and was anxious that business be conducted without interruption and with the company staff continuing operation.

"When Avery reported at his office at 9:55 a.m. today, we asked him if he would cooperate and he refused to do so," Biddle stated. "Avery was asked to turn over the company books to the Government bookkeepers so they could set up new books but he refused. Avery told us he was the boss and would continue to do things his way or not at all. We asked Avery if he would advise his staff to cooperate and he refused and said he would instruct them to do the opposite."

Biddle continued, "In view of his refusal to cooperate with the United States Government, Avery was told that we desired him to leave the plant. He refused to leave voluntarily. Wayne Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, who took charge of the plant operations on my advice instructed May Weber, in charge of the army detail, to conduct Avery out of the building and not let him return. Avery resisted and was carried bodily out of the plant."

Shareholders Notified

In the meantime, Montgomery Ward and Company in a notice to its shareholders said, "Because of the presence of trespassers on the property of Montgomery Ward and Company, the annual meeting of shareholders called for the morning of Friday, April 28, will be immediately adjourned. The meeting will reconvene at Crystal Ball Room on the eighth floor of the Blackstone Hotel at noon the same day."

On the other hand, Avery's ejection was causing widespread comment throughout the United States as Senator Harry Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, said that he would call on the War Labor Board for an explanation of its action. "From newspaper accounts of the incident, the Government's seizure of the plant appears to be an outrageous abuse of power," Byrd declared.

Meanwhile, Representative Charles Dewey, Republican from Illinois, charged that Biddle engaged in "high-handed and un-American procedure" in ruling the Montgomery Ward Company was in war work and thus vulnerable to Government conscription, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Dewey introduced a resolution asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate and telegraph Biddle a warning note. He said, "The Montgomery Ward Company is not engaged in war work and as a representative of the district where it is located, I propose to see the company and its employes are given every protection under the Constitution and Bill of Rights."

"Today, I am offering a resolution in the House asking a special committee to be appointed immediately to investigate this high-handed and un-American procedure. I can assure you nothing will be left undone to give the American people all the facts," he threatened.

Secret Arms Cache Run by Jewish Body Is Seized in Tel Aviv

Special

LISBON, April 28.—A secret Jewish arms depot was discovered and confiscated by the Tel Aviv police, according to a Jerusalem report by a London Times correspondent. The dump belonged to an illegal Jewish military organization. Fire arms and ammunition, 14 bombs, half a sackful of dynamites, gun powder and various types of time fuses were found. He reported that meanwhile a Jew named Actalion Yoby was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment by a court martial after he was accused of placing a bomb in a garage which belonged to a government-controlled transport company in January.

REICH DESTROYING MINES LAID BY FOE

Patrol Formations, Minesweepers Clearing Up Channel, Bay of Biscay Areas

Special

BERLIN, April 26.—Increased enemy mine laying activity is noticeable in the coastal waters of the German-occupied western territories, according to a report received here from the channel coast.

German patrol formations and minesweeper flotillas reported from the channel and the Bay of Biscay a considerable increase, and in many instances a trebling, in minesweeping operations since the first weeks of March.

The increase in the number of mines rendered harmless by the German minesweeping units indicated that the enemy might be preparing for decisive operations by doing everything to hamper the free movement of German warships and convoys along the Biscay and channel coasts. However, all the enemy attempts are being nullified by the effective action of the minesweepers.

The dispatch disclosed that the mines chiefly used today are complicated so-called magnetic mines as against the former contact mines which exploded when a vessel collided with them and the sweeper equipment has been constantly developed to keep up with each new type of mine developed by the enemy.

In one sea area today at least 10 to 12 different mines are used, each requiring a different kind of sweeping equipment and method.

The mines are so laid that one mine protects the other and it is hardly possible to equip one minesweeper with all the appliances necessary to deal with the complicated modern mining warfare. The German technique, however, is able to handle each new enemy development.

Chungking Cats Valuable

Special

LISBON, April 27.—Alley cats that howl beneath your bedroom window may not look like much but in rat-infested Chungking they would be worth anywhere from 1,000 to 10,000 Chungking dollars, an American correspondent writes from Chiang Kai-shek's capital. He said that cats are so precious in Chungking that vendors carry them through the streets in bird cages and owners lead them about on leashes.

U.S. OUT TO LOOSEN BRITISH GRIP ON OIL

America Intends to Eliminate Barriers Restricting Her Sales, Says U.P. Report

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—American representatives at the Anglo-American oil conference are probably pursuing the aim of loosening the monopoly of several British enterprises on the world market, declares a United Press report published by the Afton Tidningen.

Informed circles in Washington are of the opinion, according to the U.P. report, that the American delegation intends to eliminate a number of agreements and restrictions existing in the zones under British control. These agreements and restrictions have so far prevented the American companies from selling their products.

The following suggestions will be made by the American representatives, the report said:

1. Oil is to be placed at the disposal of all nations of the world provided they can prove their intention to use it for peaceful purposes only.

2. An oil agreement is to be concluded between Britain and the United States which will be joined later by Holland, France and the Soviet Union.

3. With the consent of the American Congress and the British House of Commons, an international oil commission is to be formed which is to propose amendments in the oil problems of international importance but is not entitled to pass resolutions.

EUROPE BOMBING ATTACKED

U.S. Clergy and Writers Send Written Protest to Roosevelt

Special

LISBON, April 26.—In reply to the message of protest by 28 American clergymen and writers last month charging President Roosevelt that the "obliteration bombing" of German-occupied countries of Europe was shameful, the President's secretary, Stephen Early, evasively said today that the President is "sorry," that he cannot agree with the "facts" or conclusions contained in the protest, but added that "bombing is shortening the war in the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the military authorities," a New York dispatch disclosed today.

U.S. Liberty Ships Banned

Special

LISBON, April 26.—In view of the proved inefficiency of the United States Liberty ships as transports, its construction has been stopped and the American Government intends to use a majority of the so-called C-2 freighters after its reconstruction as transports, the News Chronicle learned from Washington, according to a London dispatch. The construction of the C-2 type was advocated by the United States Shipping Board before the outbreak of the war and was supported by Government subsidies, the report added.

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Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥183,500,000

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TERUO AKASHI
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Head Office: OSAKA

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Karasumarudori Sanjyosagaru
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NAVAL AIR TRAINING AMAZES P.I. PARTY

Never Before Have I Seen Such A Wonderful Educational System, Says Aquino

Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino and the members of the Philippine Special Mission during their visit to the Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps and the Reserve Students' Training Corps at Tsuchiura on April 26, viewed with keen interest the pole rushing match of the student reserves and seemed to catch an insight into that noble spirit of supreme loyalty, symbolic of the Japanese Navy, reports the Asahi.

"Never before have I inspected such a wonderful educational system," declared Mr. Aquino. "It bears no comparison to anything of a similar nature elsewhere. I was most deeply impressed with the wonderful physical vigor of the youths. The saying that a healthy mind dwells in a healthy body was brought home to me with new force," he continued.

Commenting further on his impressions he stated, "I was able to perceive with my own eyes just what sort of spiritual training the men in the Japanese Navy receive. I felt that I had caught a glimpse of that traditional spirit of the Japanese Navy, now the focus of admiration of all the world. The rigid discipline that governs the slightest action and the smallest incident can only be born of the most lofty spirit of undying loyalty and burning love of one's country.

"That perfect, punctilious order combined with bravery, simplicity and deep sense of responsibility have all combined to produce that superb specimen of wonderful human assemblage. I can vividly picture the day these young men leave the cradle of their training for the actual field of battle and fighting under these peerless heroes, I harbor nothing but bright hopes and immovable confidence."

Mr. Aquino reiterated his words of unstinting praise as the party passed over the road, resplendent with cherry blossoms in full bloom, connecting the two Navy Air Corps. The party arrived at Kasumigaura at 11 a.m. and after lunch, proceeded to the Tsuchiura Air Corps where they watched the student reserves perform gymnastics. Rows of white capped figures, stripped to the waist, moved silently in graceful, perfect rhythm.

The pole rushing match, into which the young men plunged with the same spirit as our naval heroes determined to crush America and Britain, forgetful of self, and other training activities enthralled the Filipino visitors. They needed more than a second urging to guide them to the next object of inspection.

Back at the Kasumigaura Air Corps, the Filipino party witnessed practices in bombing, flying, and other phases of aviation. In the two full hours of actual observation of the training given the Japanese Sea Eagles, Mr. Aquino and his party were enabled to come in touch with the real "fighting Japan."

FOREIGN OFFICE SHIFTS

Matsudaira and Ogawa Given New Appointments

Yasuharu Matsudaira, secretary of the Foreign Office, who is head of the First Section of Bureau of Treaties and concurrently Secretary of the Board of Communications of the Transportation and Communications Ministry has been promoted to First Secretary of Embassy. He was ordered to be stationed in the Soviet Union.

Seishiro Ogawa, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, was promoted to Secretary and head of the First Section of the Bureau of Treaties.

These changes were announced by the Foreign Office Friday.

OBSERVING TENCHO-SETSU

Shonan Giving Gala Program for Malai, Japanese Soldiers

Domei

SHONAN, April 28.—As a part of the city's Tencho-Setsu celebrations program tomorrow, a special comfort show, which will feature songs and dances by the "Daughters of Greater East Asia Revue Party," will be staged at the Dai Toa Theater on Saturday afternoon for members of the Malai Volunteer Army who are at present undergoing rigid training.

This comfort party is made up of the city working girls and school girls representing various races of East Asia. The party recently made its debut at the Malaian premiere of the epic film "Shoot the Stars and Stripes" proving a tremendous success.

In addition to holding the above comfort show, the party is scheduled to give other performances on that day for the benefit of Japanese soldiers who are recuperating in various Army hospitals in the island.

Speeches of Envoy Aquino And Prime Minister Tojo

The text of Special Ambassador Aquino's speech at a luncheon given in honor of Prime Minister Tojo at the Imperial Hotel on Friday follows:

Your Excellency, Excellencies, and Gentlemen:

Moved by this great distinction which has been accorded to us, the members of the Mission, permit me to express our cordial appreciation of your amiable condescension in accepting our invitation at the sacrifice of part of the little time that might have been at your disposal to attend to your personal necessities. We are not unaware of the varied responsibilities of some of you because of your high position, nor of the important tasks of the others; and in the specific case of our guest of honor, we know the multiple and heavy burdens which he carries on his shoulders as the Prime Minister, the Chief of the Army General Staff and the head of various Ministries. However we have greatly desired to give a testimony of our gratitude for the many courtesies and attentions which we have received from all and which have enabled us to accomplish our mission with all ease, and so we have dared to ask you to make for us one more sacrifice.

Even before the Greater East Asia War, the illustrious name of our guest of honor was not unknown to the Filipinos. Even then we knew that high meritorious services to his country had been inscribed in his record as a soldier and a statesman. We know for instance that he had held the important post of chief of staff of the Kwantung Army in the decisive year of 1937 and that subsequently he had become Vice-Minister of War, Inspector-General of Military Aviation, and finally Minister of War in the second and third Konoye cabinets before himself receiving the Imperial Order to form his own cabinet in October 1941. But after the victories of Japan in the Philippines the famous name of Prime Minister Tojo became more popular every day because the Filipino people gradually became aware of the fact that their political future was linked with his inestimable achievements. It is a fact that before the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Japanese Forces, their Supreme Commander addressed an open letter to the then President of the Philippines, Don Manuel L. Quezon, where he announced Japan's political intentions toward the Philippines, saying in part:

"It should be clear from the long friendship which has existed between the Philippines and Japan and from a true comprehension of the motives underlying the outbreak of present hostilities that the Imperial Forces do not in any way regard the innocent citizens of the Philippiness as enemies. Neither is it the wish of the Imperial Forces to change the administrative organization of the Philippine Commonwealth nor are we interested in internal politics.

"The true aim of our forces is to drive out the evil influences and power of the United States of America which has persisted in availing itself of each and every opportunity to obstruct the natural development and healthy growth of nations in East Asia. The Imperial Forces hold themselves responsible for the realization of their sacred mission, the establishment of Asia for the Asiatics, the Philippines for the Filipinos. We reiterate that the Imperial Forces shall not only do no harm but also give assistances in every respect to those who share with us the same ideals of racial well-being and happiness and we shall also fully respect culture and traditions."

This letter was extensively publicized in the Manila newspapers. Nevertheless the general attitude toward Japan scarcely suffered any change. The people received the letter not only with reservations but even with scepticism and considered it a pretext, a clever stratagem to attract and win for the moment the popular sympathy. And it had to be so because the mind of the people was profoundly poisoned by American propaganda against Japan and because the people desired to act with the utmost caution in the light of their bitter experiences in the past.

I refer to the record of the United States after the victory of the Philippine Revolution in 1898 against the three-century-old Spanish domination. The revolutionary leaders who were in Hongkong were sought by Admiral Dewey who convinced them that if they returned to the Philippines and succeeded in defeating Spain with the help of America the independence of the Philippines would be recognized by America. And indeed they returned to their country, reorganized the scattered revolutionary forces, and launched a fierce struggle to prove their just titles to liberty. After the liberation of the greater part of Luzon, they proceeded to organize provincial governments, ending in the proclamation of the first Philippine Republic at Malolos. But what was their surprise when after a short period of time the country was once more victimized, this time by the greed and ambition of America.

These past experiences influenced the mental state of the Filipinos when the Imperial Japanese Forces occupied Manila. If in addition it is considered that the people were bewildered by the rapid succession of events and almost unbelievable developments, such as the fall of Manila after barely 25 days of war notwithstanding the much-vaunted American superiority, then the attitude of the Filipinos can be more clearly understood.

In the midst of this confusion and disorientation, on January 21, 1942, the cables brought the text of an address by the Prime Minister delivered before the Imperial Diet in solemn session, wherein it was declared,

"Japan will gladly grant the Philippines its independence so long as it cooperates and recognizes Japan's program of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

This address can properly be said to have been the key, the efficient cause, the convincing argument, which moved the Filipino leaders who were then in the city of Manila to render their open support and determined cooperation to the Imperial Japanese Forces of Occupation. As a result, a couple of days after that address the Philippine Executive Commission was formed and a few months later the provincial and municipal governments were reorganized throughout almost the whole of Luzon.

In passing, may I be permitted to say that among the Filipino leaders who were then in the city of Manila I do not mean to include only those who belonged to the old majority party. I refer to all the leaders of the different political parties who, forgetting completely their political differences in the past, dedicated themselves sincerely to the common task, namely to save the Philippines from a mistake which might have brought dire consequences in the future. In justice to those leaders I wish to emphasize the fact that when it concerns the independence of our country they lay aside all their quarrels and differences for the sake of the necessary national unity.

Notwithstanding the formation of the Philippine Executive Commission and the reorganization of the provincial and municipal governments, the people in general were still subject to doubts and anxieties. Seeing the need for a more open and vigorous course of action the leaders of the Filipino participation in the Military Administration engaged in an extensive campaign of information among the masses to make known the true facts and the true feelings of the Commission. But as every government under martial law brings with it privations and a regime of the strictest discipline, the progress of the campaign of information and persuasion was slow and only by dint of perseverance was public interest in the new orientation aroused to a notable degree.

It was in this period of development that the Philippines was honored with the visit of our illustrious guest of honor and at the sound of his voice, which was the voice of the Imperial Japanese Government, addressing an immense crowd on the field of the Luneta, stating:

"At the 81st session of the Imperial Diet I reiterated in the name of the Imperial Japanese Government the formal declaration that should the Philippines continue to render further tangible evidence of cooperation Japan would gladly grant her the honor of independence in the shortest possible time. I am glad to state that upon my arrival in this country I see everywhere tangible evidence of the growing desire to cooperate more closely with the Imperial Japanese Government. I note with great satisfaction that you are actively forging ahead in your task of creating the new Philippines and under the circumstances I am convinced more than ever of the propriety of your early independence."—before this solemn reiteration of the promise of independence, delivered in person by the Prime Minister, those who had up to then vacillated were convinced and won over and the work of the Executive Commission began to produce concrete results. So great was the popular reaction to that visit of the Prime Minister that after a few months the return to normality in our national existence which had been postulated as a condition for the realization of our aspirations as a people must have been fulfilled for otherwise there would have been no justification for the prompt recognition of the independence proclaimed on the 14th of October last year.

This support and recognition of our independence has placed us under a heavy debt of gratitude to Japan, an immense and inestimable debt because it arose from the dignification of our race and the elevation of our nation to the concert of free states. Indeed can there be a greater, higher, and more portentous aspiration than manumission from slavery, and can there possibly be a gift more precious than that of honor, self-respect, and freedom? For four hundred years we were under the rule of Spain and for forty years more under that of America. During all that time we were struggling for the realization of our sublime ideal of freedom and independence. Was it not indeed providential that we should have been able to accomplish it through a sister Oriental nation who had given her support after having shed the precious blood of her own sons in our own land to expel forever the Western usurper?

Gentlemen, on this solemn occasion when I speak to you with my hand on my heart, I ask you to accept the assurance that the Filipino people, when the decisive time comes, will not prove ungrateful to their benefactor the Great Japanese Empire.

And now permit me to invite you to drink to the health of the Prime Minister of Japan and to the continued success of His Imperial Majesty's Government.

Prime Minister Tojo's speech follows:

On behalf of the guests invited this afternoon, I wish to express a few words of appreciation and gratitude to our genial host.

The distinguished Special Mission from the Philippines, notwithstanding its busy program of activities, has been very kind enough to offer to us, through its head and Special Envoy, His Excellency Benigno S. Aquino, this splendid and sumptuous banquet. We are indeed very grateful for this great honor and wish to convey to His Excellency our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

I have just heard from His Excellency the expression of gratitude for the assistance and cooperation rendered, and still being rendered by Nippon to the Philippines. I have also heard from him just now that the Philippines is determined and unflinching in her resolve to render to us wholehearted cooperation, in all fields of activity, directed at the victorious conclusion of the Greater East Asia War and the happy establishment of the Greater East Asia Sphere. We have all been very much moved by these sentiments so lucidly and warmly expressed by His Excellency.

Nippon and the Philippines are bosom friends and sworn colleagues, through whose veins flows the common and identical blood of Orientals. At the same time, we are close collaborators, motivated by the same zeal and ardor, and pledged to the same aspiration of building in Greater East Asia a new order based on the Oriental conception of morality, justice, and righteousness and contributing thereby to the establishment of true and lasting world peace.

We do not minimize the numerous obstacles that lie in our path before we can attain our sublime goal. However, Nippon has strengthened her determination and resolve to surmount all obstacles and attain the common aims and aspirations of all Orientals by attaining final and complete victory in this War in close cooperation with the Philippines and the other nations and peoples of Greater East Asia as well as our allies and friends in Europe.

I have been informed that the Mission is scheduled to leave for Manchoukuo very soon to conduct a tour of inspection. In my opinion Manchoukuo is the pioneer nation among the younger nations of Greater East Asia. The brilliant advancement and progress she has made in the short time after her independence are indeed almost incredible. I am more than convinced that there will be much of interest and value to the Mission for the formulation of future plans and policies for the Philippines and for this reason, may I express godspeed and success to Your Excellencies on the eve of your departure to Manchoukuo.

Before concluding my brief expression of gratitude for this splendid reception may I take this opportunity to convey to Their Excellencies of the Special Mission my sincere hope and prayer that they enjoy the best of health throughout the remainder of their important trip and that upon their return to the Philippines, may they render in even greater degree their vigorous and valuable contributions to the Republic of the Philippines and to Greater East Asia.

Allow me to propose a toast to the prosperity of the Republic of the Philippines and to the health and success of their Excellencies of the Philippine Special Mission.

13 Mayors Honored

The names of mayors receiving the Chokunin rank in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance promulgated on Friday are Yasunosuke Kawamori of Sakai, Osaka Prefecture; Hachiro Murai of Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture; Junichiro Nagai of Chiba, Chiba Prefecture; Katsutaro Yoshida of Yokkaichi, Miye Prefecture; Kunimatsu Matsuo of Gifu, Gifu Prefecture; Senkichi Awaya of Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture; Shinsuke Matsui of Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture; and Yonami Hatayama of Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture. The total of mayors accorded the Chokunin status number 13 in all.

KILLS SELF AND FOE WITH HAND-BOMB

Lance-Corporal Yamamoto Recites Soldiers' Five Principles As He Goes to His Death

By N. ONUMA
Of the Military Press Corps

KALADAN FRONT, April 25.—How seriously the Japanese soldier takes to heart the martial precepts enunciated in the Imperial Rescript Granted the Servicemen even at the moment of death was exemplified by a certain Lance-Corporal Yamamoto in the course of the Kaladan Campaign when the valiant soldier met a heroic end after calmly reciting the Five Principles of the Soldier in the Rescript and killing several enemy soldiers and himself with a hand-grenade.

On April 12, a final charge was launched by a Japanese contingent against the 524 Height, seven kilometers east of Kaladan, where the enemy had offered stubborn and desperate resistance in an attempt to defend Kaladan regardless of losses. As the day dawned, the members of the attacking unit stood at attention and bowed low in the direction of the Imperial Palace in reverent worship to their August Sovereign.

At the order of the Unit Commander, the contingent rushed forward and in no time occupied a hill in the northern section of the enemy position. Presently, the enemy began to launch counter-attacks and in the course of the ensuing hand-to-hand fight, the Lance-Corporal and his squad advanced deep into the enemy lines.

As the Lance-Corporal bayoneted his third Negro soldier, he felt a paralyzing pain on his back. He was severely wounded by a hand-grenade. Undaunted, the Lance-Corporal, taking his position behind a tree, began to throw his hand-grenades into the enemy troops. By that time, he was alone, wounded as he was.

Making up his mind to die a death worthy of a Samurai, the Lance-Corporal, equipped with the three remaining hand-grenades, went toward the enemy formation, reciting the Five Principles of the Soldier.

"1. The soldier and the sailor should consider loyalty their prime duty," his voice reverberated over the blood-stained battlefield. "2. The soldier and sailor should be strict in observing propriety," he continued.

"3. The soldier and the sailor should esteem valor." As he said so, he ignited one of the hand-grenades and threw it against the enemy soldiers, after which he himself died a gallant death, symbolizing Japanese courage and valor.

It was one hour later that the 524 Height was completely occupied by the valiant Lance-Corporal's comrades-in-arms.

Made Vice-Presidents

Osamu Fujinami, former director of the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, and Muneo Nitta, former director of the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company, were both appointed vice-presidents of the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company Friday.

East Asia Round-Up

Hino to Burma

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 28.—Ashihei Hino, noted Japanese writer, who is known for his trilogy "Earth and Soldiers," "Wheat and Soldiers" and "Flowers and Soldiers" arrived here on April 25 from Japan en route to Burma accompanied by Junkichi Mukai, artist, and Kenji Ozeki, musician. The three will proceed to the Indo-Burma front to record the fighting there in the capacity of war correspondents.

Fish Cultivation Introduced

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, April 28.—Fish cultivation in rice fields is being introduced in Djogja Sultanate at present. The plan was copied from Priangan Province where fresh water fishery is most thriving in Java.

Postal Savings Increase

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 28.—Postal savings of local inhabitants in Java have exceeded the 6,000,000 guilder mark on the occasion of the second anniversary of the opening of the Postal Savings Bureau. Postal savings totaled 6,230,000 guilders as of April 1 while depositors aggregated 480,000.

Money Order Service

Domei

SHONAN, April 28.—Ordinary and telegraph money order service between Malai and Japan will be available to the public beginning May 1, according to an announcement by the Malai postal authorities.

Forming Youth Brigade

Special

MALACCA, April 28.—A youth brigade for Indian boys between the ages of seven and 14 is being formed here by the local branch of the Indian Independence League with the object of strengthening the physical, national and spiritual welfare of the younger generation in view of the present battle for freedom.

Extra Rations Given

Special

SHONAN, April 28.—In observation of Tencho-Setsu, special extra rations of coconut oil have been made available for purchase by the general public from yesterday until May 5. Coconut oil is used extensively by the local inhabitants in cooking and as preparations for cakes and sweet meats.

Moslems Hold Rally

Special

DJAKARTA, April 28.—The first public rally of the Moslem Association was held on April 23 in Soekaboemi, Bogor Province, attended by 7,000 Mohammedans and also representatives of the Poil, influential organization in western Java. Addresses were made calling for further efforts in the religious field in collaboration with the Nippon Military Administration.

Oriental Culture Popular

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—Great enthusiasm is being displayed in courses in Oriental culture which will be given by the University of the Philippines as large numbers are registering for the courses, including Oriental ethics, geopolitics of Greater East Asia, geopolitico-economic history of Philippines, history of Japan and Japan-Philippines cultural relations. Two visiting professors from Japan are expected to arrive in early May.

Filipino Composer Hailed

Domei

MANILA, April 28.—Leading figures in the Philippines musical field proudly hailed the initial presentation by the Hsinking Symphony Orchestra of the symphonic suite "The Cry of the South" composed by Ponsiano Santos, only Filipino resident in Manchoukuo.

REQUISITIONED WORKERS WILL BE HONORED TODAY

Merit Medals, Recommendations to Be Granted Those Worthy in Production Field

The first awardings of the Medals of Merit as well as Recommendations are slated to be made today, on the felicitous occasion of Tencho-Setsu, to workers requisitioned to serve in the production fields of wartime Japan, who have set outstanding examples for others to follow in their respective spheres of endeavor, in accordance with the Commendation Regulations for Requisitioned Workers jointly promulgated recently by the War, Navy and the Welfare Ministries.

Those to be honored with the Medal of Merit, which ranks with the Order of the Golden Kite of the military service, number 145 while 1,436 other workers will receive Recommendations. The Medal of Merit is to be given those who have devoted their particular efforts toward production expansion and attained signal results while the Recommendation is slated for those who have more than satisfactorily fulfilled their duties and proven to be worthy models for others to emulate.

The honors to be granted today include 104 Medals of Merit and 1,059 Recommendations by the Welfare Ministry; five Medals of Merit and 37 Recommendations by the War Ministry and 36 Medals of Merit and 340 Recommendations by the Navy Ministry.

The awards will be made through prefectural Governors and Army and Navy officers in the respective districts.

TELEGRAPH REMITTANCES FROM MALAI EXPANDED

New System to Japan, Other Areas Effective May 1; Details Disclosed

Domei

SHONAN, April 27.—Telegraphic remittances and postal money order between Malai and Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, the South Seas and Kwantung Leased Territory will be handled at the post offices in those areas from May 1, it was announced by the Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration yesterday.

The announcement said that ¥1,000 is the maximum amount of remittances and that travellers to Japan Proper and to the Kwantung Leased Territory are allowed to send ¥200 at the maximum including travelling expenses.

Remittances by overseas Japanese residents to their families in Japan Proper to cover living expenses for their children's education and payment of doctor's bill and of insurance premium require permission when the total amount is more than ¥600.

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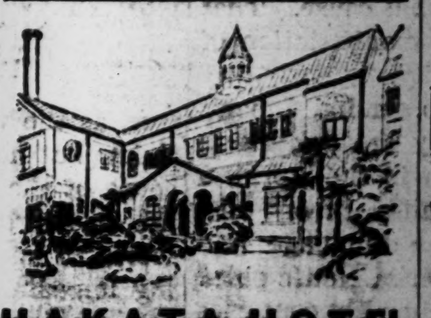

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1944

Tenchosetsu

With supreme reverence and immense pride the Japanese people today will observe Tenchosetsu, the auspicious birthday of His Majesty the Emperor and the greatest of all national holidays. Supreme reverence will mark the celebrations conducted on this day, for His Imperial Majesty is the personification of all the glory and power of Japan and because on His August Person is centered the undying devotion of the Japanese people. The day will also be observed with just pride because the Japanese people know that they alone of all the peoples in the world are able to celebrate a holiday of such awe-inspiring significances the birthday of the one hundred and twenty-fourth Reigning Sovereign whose House has ruled in a line unbroken throughout the nation's history of more than two thousand six hundred years.

The flag of the Rising Sun will fly before every home and decorate every building and public square as throughout the land this auspicious forty-third birthday of His Imperial Majesty is observed in a manner befitting the felicitous occasion. Outside of Japan too, the armed forces and groups of other Japanese will gather to celebrate the day. And as on this day every year the spacious plaza before the Imperial Palace will be crowded with multitudes of Japanese subjects of all ages and all walks of life coming to bow humbly by Nijubashi and shout Banzai from the bottom of their hearts for their Imperial Sovereign. For the Japanese people Tenchosetsu is a day when they feel more strongly than ever the elements that make up their wonderful nation, their rich heritage, their peerless national structure, their powerful racial existence.

With Japan playing a major role in the current global conflict, Tenchosetsu is a day of profound significance not only to the Japanese people and their allies but to their enemies as well. For Japan's enemies the day should serve as a strong reminder of the fact that the nation whose armed fury they have provoked is an invincible concentration of unique spiritual and material power. The supreme reverence of the Japanese people for their Emperor is in itself an outstanding indication of their invincibility. For that supreme reverence makes them willing to undergo any hardship and make any sacrifice in order to further the national cause. That supreme reverence is also a manifestation of their unshakable national unity.

This day should serve to remind Japan's enemies that the Japan they are fighting is the only truly united nation in the world, a nation whose people are united in one history, one tradition and one language and have been ruled by one Imperial House since the nation's founding more than six centuries before the birth of Christ. One solid mass are the Japanese, whose equal there is none in the world. And it is natural that such an unsurpassed spiritual and material force should continue to develop and exert still greater weight in the settlement of the world's current problems. With the peoples of East Asia fighting with the support of this mighty force, nothing but success can crown their drive for victory and liberation.

Celebrating this third Tenchosetsu since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, fighting today on far-flung fronts or supporting the fighting by action on the home front, are resolved to exert still greater efforts for the defeat of the Anglo-American enemy. The fervent shouts of Banzai which will echo and re-echo wherever there are Japanese today will be the expression of the people's undying devotion for His Imperial Majesty and their fiery determination to give their all for victory. Long live His Imperial Majesty and may He guide His loyal people to victory!

A Soldier's Blunt Admission

The statement made by Lieutenant-General George S. Patton of the United States army in London last Tuesday that "it is the destiny of the United States and Britain to rule the world" was a clear and concise statement of the idea which has brought about the global upheaval plaguing humanity today. Patton spoke of the United States and Britain but obviously he included Britain merely for courtesy's sake, speaking as he was on British soil. Patton is also reported to have later added the Soviet Union, making it a trinity whose "destiny" it was "to rule the world." But the Soviet Union was included only because Patton, as an important representative of the United States, could not afford to imply any Anglo-American designs for domination of Soviet territories. The Soviet Union, today playing a vital role in the United States' plans for world domination by making terrible sacrifices and slowly exhausting itself, had to be made to feel that it was also among the exalted nations destined to rule the world.

In his statement, then, Patton really meant to say that the United States alone was destined to rule the world, to bring the blessings of racial discrimination, merciless economic exploitation and cheap materialism to all of humanity. In stating this idea of America's "destiny," Patton was merely voicing the paramount idea of all the American war leaders. Patton, in saying what he did, was merely being less hypocritical than the others; he expressed the idea without deceptive trimmings and without pretending that the United States is fighting for the attainment of noble ideals, as Cordell Hull and his political aides do in the memorandums and speeches which they so frequently concoct.

A notable point about Patton's statement is that Chungking was not included and that Patton did not add Chungking when he hastily increased his destiny-favored nations from two to three. Patton is not a diplomat but a soldier, and a headstrong one at that. He says what he thinks and does what he wishes to do. The last time he made the headlines was when he repeatedly beat the face of a shell-shocked American soldier for some small disturbance. Chungking was not added because Patton knows that Chungking is destined not to rule but to be ruled and exploited should an American victory become possible. For the simple, non-diplomat Patton, there was no need to flatter Chungking. For him Chungking is merely a tool, to be used while there is a use for it and to be broken when the use is over. Chungking may be an ally of the United States on the surface, but actually it is nothing more than a colony. Patton knows it and in his characteristic way does not stoop to bother about that regime. Hull and the others know it, but in their hypocritical way make a pretense of considering the miserable regime of Chiang Kai-shek as one of the "Big Four", because they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by doing so.

Just as he did at the time he smashed his shell-shocked subordinate in the face, Patton undoubtedly will bring down a deluge of angry criticisms on himself for the statement he made on Tuesday. The war leaders and press of the United States will denounce Patton for stating this shocking conception, and reports coming in already speak of such bitter denunciations. The outburst of anger at Patton will not be so much because he expressed an idea from which the United States has been entirely free, as the war leaders and newspapers will claim, but actually because he disclosed the cause of the war which the political leaders are trying to disguise, and because for the world to know that would be an embarrassing impediment to the realization of America's ambitions. The Patton speech and its repercussions in the United States will merely serve to remind the world that all the lofty ideals expressed by America's propagandists are but beautiful trimmings hiding an ugly core of lust, lust for world conquest.

A Year Ago Today

April 29, 1943

Following up their bombing raid carried out on April 24, Japanese Air Forces this afternoon, in a huge fighter-bomber formation, attacked Lingling, base of the American air force in Hunan Province, and severely damaged two P-40 fighters on the ground as well as blasting several military establishments around the city. On this raid no enemy fighters rose to challenge the Japanese raiders.

* * *

Marking the auspicious occasion of Tencho-Setsu, the Imperial Forces today occupied Tungyaotsih, strong enemy fortification situated 20 kilometers northeast of Linchi near the Honan-Shansi border, after overcoming the stiff resistance put up by 2,000 remnants of the 40th Chungking Army. Meanwhile, other Japanese Units launched annihilative attacks on the main strength of the enemy 27th Army in the vicinity of Tohochen, 25 kilometers south of Lingchwan near the southeastern Shansi border, and penetrated enemy positions at various points and occupied the important enemy base.

* * *

Due to the necessity of supplying goods to the United States forces stationed in the Pacific front, New Zealand is faced with a serious shortage of foodstuff for domestic use, and will very soon resort to a rationing system. Up to the present, New Zealand has supplied to the United States forces in the Pacific front 5,000,000 pounds of butter, 38,000,000 pounds of meat and 18,000,000 pounds of eggs.

Progress of Industrialization

New and Resurrected Facilities Contributing Huge Share to Prosecution of War

By HARUSADA TAKAHASHI
(From the Sozo)

It is common belief that war produces disorder and destruction; but in the War of Greater East Asia, particularly in view of the successful achievements procured in the Southern Regions and the new conditions brought about, this general statement must be revised. The temporary and partial destruction and disorder which were caused by warfare have been reorganized by a new system, and the best conditions for a new and better construction have been realized. This is indeed an unprecedented and amazing reality in the annals of history. Moreover, the undertaking of this immense project is very complicated. Consequently, if the various phases of this program are studied separately, the general situation cannot be fully grasped, but on the contrary may lead to mistaken conceptions. We must always look at the condition from national and international relationships and thus make a general survey of the great reconstruction which is brought about by the War of Greater East Asia.

Among the numerous natural resources found in the Southern Regions petroleum holds our foremost interest. The enemy was fully aware of this fact; therefore, at the outbreak of the war they hastily destroyed the vast oilfields and refineries before evacuating. However, Japan's technicians, in spite of all the difficulties, restored nearly all the destroyed facilities within a few short months. And, here we must not forget that the local inhabitants offered their wholehearted cooperation in this task. At present these installations are producing benzine for airplane engines, lubricating oils and light and heavy oils besides other petroleum products, while supplying our forces in the Pacific, Burma and other war theaters with enormous amounts. With every war result, I cannot help but picture the people who are toiling in the Southern oil areas.

Other Oil Resources

In connection with petroleum, which is a subterranean liquid fuel, we must observe importance of numerous other natural resources. These are the oils, fats and fuel derived from vegetation. No matter how abundant subterranean resources may be, they are only found in designated places. Furthermore, they will eventually be exhausted. On the other hand, vegetation is grown by man and Nature; therefore, by man's labor unlimited supplies of vegetation can be created and produced. And then, also, man can select the lands best adapted for the production of such vegetation.

Today, wood alcohol and rubber oil are being used to run automobiles in those places where there is no petroleum, and with the gradual development of chemical industries in the future, the utilization of oils and fats will gain in importance. Even till now copra, palm, gingelly and castor oils were produced in the South. Copra and palm oils in the South, especially, are of world-wile renown. Without losing any precious time, measures for the production of these materials were taken over by the various factories, and now their production has been restored to pre-war status. Not satisfied with this alone, measures have been developed and expanded to a point where many superior products are being manufactured.

With the use of oils and fats increasing daily, all the Southern factories are carrying on ceaseless experiments toward the manufacture of new products. Meanwhile, copra and palm oils are shipped throughout the various regions of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. Used in soap, inter alia, these oils are essentially vital in keeping our bodies clean and sanitary.

In connection with liquid fuels, besides oils and fats, we must not overlook alcohol made from starch and sugar. Here, the alcohol and butanol industries, utilizing the abundant resources of rice and sugar, are significant and prosperous enterprises. Before the war such high-class undertakings had not been developed, but such poducts are now used by them as sweet potatoes, rice, Indian corn and cassava, ranked as important products on the world market. Therefore, industrialization of these resources is progressing steadily, as can be seen by the conversion of sugar refining factories. Consequently, sugar, which is a condiment and a tasty product, is being used as airplane fuel in the War of Greater East Asia, neglecting the "sweet-tooth" of the world.

Foodstuff

According to a general survey before the war, French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma were the three principal exporters of rice, while Java shipped her Indian corn and rice to the Celebes and Borneo. Malai and the Philippines were importers of all kinds of foodstuffs.

However, as the War of Greater East Asia developed on a world-wide scope, all trade was temporarily paralyzed; thus, the food situation of the South had to undergo a complete change. In the South emergency measures were deemed necessary, primarily for the Philippines and Malai which depended largely on imports.

But if the conditions are thoroughly investigated, insufficiency was not caused by inability to produce foodstuffs, but because the arable lands were specialized for the cultivation of the most profitable products, and the cheapest provisions were purchased and consumed. This may be said to have been a natural tendency during the period of free international trade when national defense was forgotten and abandoned to the laws of so-called free economy.

Because Malai produced rubber and the Philippines, sugar, neither gave any thought to their foodstuff sufficiency, but instead depended upon the United States and Australia for wheat and flour and imported their rice from Thailand and French Indo-China. With the war, our military administration in these two countries undertook appropriate measures and has successfully carried them out during the past two years. Besides bolstering food production in the Philippines, our military administration supplies emergency rice from French Indo-China, while on the other hand, an enormous amount of rice was shipped to Malai from neighboring Thailand. Moreover, measures for insuring self-sufficiency of foodstuffs throughout the South have been taken up by our military administration. With her surplus stock, Java and the Lesser Sunda Isles have become prominently active as front-line supply bases.

Difficulties Numerous

Since the countries throughout the South are essentially agricultural countries, perhaps one may be led to believe that agricultural measures can be realized more easily than industrial ones. However, when one considers the security of the peoples' livelihood, the development of farmlands from jungles and the sudden conversion of agricultural products on the present arable land are not easy projects by all means. Yet the rapid removal of foodstuff instability throughout the South is one of the biggest achievements attained by our military administration.

From the statistics, it is readily conceivable (due to the commercial policies of the enemy countries that hardly any clothing was produced in the South in the past. Therefore, all efforts must be exerted toward the production of clothing in the future.

The idea that clothes are not necessary in the South due to the heat is indeed a misconceived theory. Actually, clothes must be laundered almost every day, increasing the rate of consumption. Furthermore, because the peoples of the South are so lightly dressed throughout the year, they have no reserve clothing, and so naturally necessity is even greater.

Fortunately, there are many lands suitable for cotton production cultivated; also by transferring the idle spinning machinery in Japan, local cotton goods are being made. However, as cotton spinning is not a very simple process, the simplest type of spinning machines are used in places where urgent measures are required. Also ramie, jute and other fibers besides cotton are being cultivated and utilized for the production of clothes. For instance, in Burma, although subjected to enemy raids, numerous Japanese cotton spindles have been transferred there and wonderful achievements have been realized.

Special Minerals

Of the so-called special resources of the South bauxite must be mentioned first of all. This is one of the raw materials for aluminum in airplanes and it is most plentifully found in X X, a world-famous bauxite producing region, near the Malai Peninsula. Following our successful campaign, it is needless to say that the contribution of this raw material to our aluminum manufacturing has been of great value.

Tin, which is found in large quantities in the Malai Peninsula, is a world-famous mineral resource. Its mining and refining is rather simple, and therefore, at present surplus production has been reached. Furthermore, various rare chemicals are extracted incidentally with the production of indispensable war materials.

Various other mineral products such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, nickel and other essential subterranean products which are found in the Philippines, Celebes, Burma and other regions of the South are being supplied to our country. Definite statistics cannot be given concerning these mineral products, but if the actual conditions were known by the enemies, they would undoubtedly want to abandon their futile struggle against us. Take coal, for instance. Although this is not a special product of the South, the coal mines which were hitherto not developed not to mention the existing mines, are steadily producing coal in parallel with the industrial development of the Southern Regions.

Here, a word must be stated about the industrialization of the South. When taken into general consideration, the Southern Regions are still agricultural countries. But to a certain degree, Java, Shonan Island and Manila had been developing as industrial districts. However, the enemy countries did not forget to emphasize security of their self-interest in undertaking their colonial enterprises. Consequently, although these districts were said to be industrial centers, they deviated from the fundamental principles of industrialization. Hence, basic industrial enterprises were rarely found.

New System

During the past two years, through the efforts of our military administration, this old system has been completely abolished, and in its place a fundamental transformation has taken place aiming for the common prosperity of Greater East Asia. With major plans for increasing war strength and local self-maintenance, all industries are being readjusted systematically and fundamentally. By this means the Southern Regions which heretofore relied solely upon imports from Europe and America will speedily manufacture all necessary products by themselves. With burning desire and enthusiasm, all the peoples of the South are working feverishly to achieve their missions.

Also the importance of transportation cannot be over-emphasized; and in regard to the South there is little room for doubt that ocean transportation dominates. However, other transportation means must not be neglected.

In development and production, land transportation links together the various branches of industries. The situation throughout the entire Southern Regions is quite different from that of Japan and Java where railway systems are already established and developed, and minute consideration must be given to the problem. As for ocean transportation an enormous number of wooden vessels have been constructed and launched, and colossal plans for a phenomenal increased production are to be undertaken in the future, while on the other hand, it is especially noteworthy that efforts are being concentrated on land transportation.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Komataro Kawami (1894-)

A Middle School teacher of Japanese.

My Son, a Soldier

Utagawazu Kuizu osorezu Tatakai ni
Shinan tou ko ni Yubeki koto mo
nashi.
I've nothing to say to my son,
Who says he will die fighting
Without doubting and fearing,
Without in the least regretting.

Masagoro Yokode

A regular contributor to the poetry magazine "Writers of Short Poems."

The South Isles

Kanikakuni Minami no shima wa
Yoroshi kamo
Ware ni tarawanu Oku wo moteri.
At any rate,
The South Isles are magnificent;
They have many a thing in which
Japan is deficient.

Chieko Ishikawa

A regular contributor to the magazine "Writers of Short Poems."

A Single Petal

Natsukashiki Furusato no ka wo
Hito hira no
Hanabira ni komete Kimi ni okuran.
My friend, I will send you
A petal redolent
Of your beloved old home,
On which your heart is bent.

Yoshibumi Hara

A regular contributor to the magazine "Writers of Short Poems."

One Warship With One Plane

Ikki mote Ikkan hofuru Sugashisa
ya
Tama to kudakete Kaerukoto naku.
How splendid to destroy
One warship with one plane!
Our warriors, fighting gallantly,
Never return again.

Teruaki Shimizu

A regular contributor to the magazine "Writers of Short Poems."

A Rainbow in Sprays

Kaichu ni Sakuretsu shitaru Bakudan
no
Suichu shibuki ni Utsukushi Niji
izu.
Lo! ghastly water columns caused
By bombs exploding in the sea;
Within their magnificent sprays
A rainbow sparkled brilliantly.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

U.S. Pressure on Neutrals

(From The Hongkong News)

It is one of the tragic features of the current conflict that willy-nilly neutral countries, especially the smaller ones which cannot defend themselves against outside pressure, have been sucked into the vortex of war. The desire to remain neutral and at peace is, in this year of grace, insufficient to keep a country out of war: manifestly it must have a strong arm and economic independence to keep the hounds of war at bay, and if its neutrality is violated, it must be able to make the offender pay dearly. The list of nations already drawn into the conflict is a long one. Wielding the economic "big stick," the United States has forced American Republics to join the anti-Axis cause, while Britain, on the principle that might is right, has imposed her will on many neutrals, which have had only one desire—to remain at peace.

The United States State Department is now working on Spain. The latest step taken by the U.S. Government was to suspend shipments of petroleum products to Spain, the suspension to remain in effect pending reconsideration of trade and general relations between Spain and the United States "in the light of the trend of Spanish policy." In backing up the suspension, the U.S. State Department made certain fatuous accusations against the Spanish Government, which is alleged to have taken part in "unneutral assistance" to Germany. Previous experience of the measures undertaken by the anti-Axis nations when they felt compelled to take action proves that their excuses are never valid and cannot stand the test of true reasoning. For example, what had the administration of Madagascar committed to make it an object of attack by the British? And the recent demand by the British to make use of the Azores as a base for anti-submarine operations should set all the remaining neutral nations seriously to think, for is Portugal not Britain's oldest ally? If an ally's feelings can be so brusquely brushed aside, what price other's? It is the old, old story. Where self-interest is at stake, international morality goes by the board. Unable to make headway in the war, the United States is obviously trying other means with the connivance of Britain. But Spain is determined to remain neutral no matter what action the Anglo-Americans take—perhaps the strongest proof of her innocence of the charges brought against her.

Chungking—The Scapegoat

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The British High Command in India will soon be looking about for a scapegoat for the latest tragedy facing their forces on the Indo-Burma frontier and it is certain that at least some of the blame for the debacle will be laid at the door of Chiang Kai-shek. Lack of coordination between the British, Chungking and American commanders has been repeatedly demonstrated in the operations against Japan in this war theater. And Chungking has now really fallen between two stools. Neither the British in India nor the Americans in China care very much as to what happens to Chungking, so long as Chinese troops are sent in large numbers to be used as cannon fodder in order to save British and American skins. It is stated that the British are now openly criticizing the "inefficiency" of the Chungking forces in the recent Burma operations. It is significant that not long ago about 2,000 Chungking troops, who, with their commander, fled to India were treated as prisoners, disarmed and interned in a prisoners' camp. Although Chiang Kai-shek attempted to save face by recognizing these rebel troops as a part of his army in India the British would have none of it unless Chiang Kai-shek was prepared to send five army divisions to India. Moreover, the British stipulated that the Chungking troops could not fight side by side with the Anglo-American forces unless they were thoroughly retrained.

Chiang Kai-shek has now tied himself up in such a knot that he cannot but dance to the Anglo-American tune. So in order to save his own face and also ensure the fate of 2,000 Chinese who were imprisoned he compromised and agreed to send three divisions which represented Chungking's share of the obligations under the secret military agreements which had been entered into by the parties. Not satisfied with this the Anglo-Americans demanded that Chiang Kai-shek should approve of two further proposals. The first was to reinforce the United States air force in China and the second to strengthen the air route between India and China. He was also asked to create a new air route through northern Burma in order to accelerate the transportation of supplies to Chungking. But the latter was in no position to carry out any of these proposals and whatever reinforcements and materials that may have been sent to the United States air force in China have since been systematically destroyed by the Japanese air force. Before the current operations on the Burma frontier began a certain quantity of material got through to Chungking but most of this was intended for American officers and men. Very little of it got into the hands of Chungking with the result that Chiang Kai-shek had to protest publicly that his friends were not keeping their promises with regard to supplies and that more than 20 per cent of what was promised had been sent across.

In the meantime Japanese army air units have been systematically bombing both Chungking and American air bases and destroying material and ground installations. These raids were so effective that the construction of the supply route through northern Burma had to be suspended some time ago. The advance of Japanese ground forces to the Fukawng area made matters much worse for Chiang Kai-shek. In spite of the Anglo-American failure to keep their promises Chiang Kai-shek apparently continues to do his best, but that best has fallen far short of the expectations of his allies with the result that he will soon be saddled with the major share of the blame for the miserable failure of Mountbatten's forces to retake Burma. Of course, Chiang Kai-shek is in no position to say "no" to any demand made on him but how long can he continue to keep up the pretence of friendship with two Powers which are so brazenly exploiting his helplessness? Chiang Kai-shek has been persistently pressed to send more and more troops to the Indo-Burma theater of war but he has been unable to accede to these requests because his armies exsist today only in name and are so war-weary and demoralized, that they are physically and morally, even if they were in the mood, incapable of pulling Anglo-American chestnuts out of the fire.

Anglo-American Friction

(From the Noon Extra)

However pretty the announcements of Roosevelt and Churchill may be in regard to the unity of American and British aims and purposes, the only point on which the Anglo-Americans really appear united is their joint campaign against neutrals. Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Argentina have all seen evidence of Anglo-American unity in this respect; but militarily the British and Americans are poles apart.

The bitter recriminations of the American press against Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's failure to launch a general offensive in Burma are only an expression of the American people's general dissatisfaction with Britain. The Americans are not only disappointed because the British did not carry out their planned offensive and thus give some indication that the war against the Axis is making some progress, but they are getting sick and tired of the war altogether; and, subconsciously perhaps, they are blaming Britain for having involved the United States in a war that is getting more unpopular daily.

That the American people did not want war is undisputable. Up to the very day of the outbreak of hostilities polls of popular opinion showed a large majority in favor of peace. Roosevelt may have forced the United States into the war on his own initiative; but there are many people in Amercia who trace the origin of America's participation to the ill-starred Atlantic rendezvous of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Roosevelt undoubtedly committed the United States to war during that fateful meeting; and since the war is not progressing so well for them and there is no end to the fighting in sight, the American people cannot be blamed if they are impatient with the people who started this war but who are strangely reluctant to fight it.

The admitted casualties of the United States armed forces thus far have been placed by the War and Navy Departments in Washington at more than 180,000, or approximately 80 per cent of the total American casualties in the First World War. However, even the American people realize that these figures have been falsified, and that America's actual losses are four or five times as great. And the war has only begun. It is small wonder, then, that the Americans are becoming impatient with the British.

Anglo-American friction will grow. It is as inevitable as the rising and setting sun. A quick victory at small cost would have made great friends of the British and Americans. But the war has gone on too long already, and it will continue for a long time to come; and when the casualty lists begin to roll in not only California, as Senator Hiram Johnson declared, but all of America people did not want to fight England's war.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

O foolish one,
Surrender thy desire of gain,
Make pure thy mind,
Abandon greed:
And be content with that which
thou canst earn
By thine own labor.